

# Point of care decision-making tools - Overview

---

Are you interested in contributing your expertise to writing some of the entries for **HLWIKI Canada** - [hlwiki.ca](http://hlwiki.ca) <sup>[1]</sup>? **contact:** [dean.giustini@ubc.ca](mailto:dean.giustini@ubc.ca) <sup>[2]</sup>


To browse other articles on a range of HSL topics, see the wiki index <sup>[3]</sup>. **PDF FORMAT for this ENTRY** <sup>[4]</sup>

## Introduction

See also **Filters (ie. hedges), How to appraise POC tools, Point of care evaluation criteria**

Health professionals working at the frontlines of care have little time to search for answers to clinical questions in the primary literature via medical databases <sup>[5]</sup>. Being short of time, they typically *browse* Google scholar, PubMed and other search tools. That said, several appraised sources are also available to free health professionals from locating reliable information. Many health providers are accustomed to reading *digested, summaries of evidence* to guide them in their clinical thinking and decision-making. Point-of-care tools help in that regard.

The point-of-care sources below aim to synthesize *all* available evidence for major clinical topics <sup>[6]</sup> (especially the top layers of the **evidence-based pyramid**). By summarizing medical knowledge, it is easier to apply the best evidence within the context of providing patient care.

- See also **The Cochrane Collaboration - Databases offering online access to medical evidence** <sup>[7]</sup>
- See also **UofA POC tools handout** <sup>[8]</sup> and **Where's the best evidence? 2011** <sup>[9]</sup>
- Medical College of Wisconsin. A-Z Free Mobile Device Resources <http://www.mcw.edu/display/router.aspx?docid=13983&>
- Northern Ontario School of Medicine Library. PDA Resources. - [http://www.normed.ca/about\\_us/library/general.aspx?id=1370](http://www.normed.ca/about_us/library/general.aspx?id=1370) 

## Features of POC tools

- syntheses of current evidence for diagnosis, tests and interventions (e.g. treatments, drugs)
  - designed for rapid consultation at the point of patient care
  - evidence-based and frequently updated, with links to relevant literature
  - include drug information, ICD coding, information for patients, PDA application, and provision for links to electronic health records
-

## Access and navigation issues

Point-of-care decision-making tools make health professionals' synthesis of evidence easier. However, many of these tools are accessed by keyword or textword searches (ie. no MeSH) relying on point-and-click findability, browsing and scanning of web pages to find what is needed. That said, some POC tools are easier to navigate than others due to the use of structured abstracts and well-designed interfaces. Keep in mind that POC tools tend to answer very broad clinical questions and are not as helpful for specific foreground questions <sup>[10]</sup>.

Point-of-care tools are small in size compared to the many million citations in MEDLINE and EMBASE; and tiny compared to the mammoth Web or Google scholar. In addition, as proprietary tools, they are owned by commercial vendors and are generally marketed as tools that synthesize medical evidence from the major medical databases.

## Background vs. foreground clinical questions

Some health librarians view point-of-care tools as *tertiary* synthesized sources of information ie. syntheses of primary <sup>[11]</sup> and secondary research articles, and evidence, from major biomedical journals. An example of a primary research article is a recently published clinical trial <sup>[12]</sup> of a drug indexed in MEDLINE; an example of secondary research is a *review* of recent clinical trials in a specific area of medicine. See systematic review <sup>[13]</sup>, for examples. Finding answers to clinical questions may require searches for general, background information <sup>[10]</sup> about the who, what, where, when or why about a disease, or its processes. Examples of background questions include What is Down's syndrome? <sup>[14]</sup> and What is trisomy 21? <sup>[15]</sup> Background questions are simple questions about the facts of a disease, and some point-of-care tools provide excellent context (or background) for these questions. Two tools strong in providing background are UpToDate <sup>[16]</sup> and BMJ's Clinical Evidence <sup>[17]</sup>. Guyatt et al suggest that *background questions* are most often asked by medical students. As medical training continues through residency and practice, clinical questions get more and more specific - the foreground of medical evidence. Many research studies indexed in MEDLINE answer specific foreground questions whereas textbooks answer background questions.

## ACP Journal Club - OvidSP

**ACP Journal Club** - <http://www.acpjc.org/> <sup>[18]</sup> 's general purpose is to select from the biomedical literature articles that report original studies and systematic reviews that warrant immediate attention by physicians attempting to keep pace with important advances in internal medicine. These articles are summarized in value-added abstracts and commented on by clinical experts. ACP Journal Club <sup>[19]</sup> is available via OVID EBM Reviews <sup>[20]</sup>.

---

## ACP PIER® (Physicians' Information and Education Resource) - Stat!Ref

**ACP PIER** <sup>[21]</sup> is an evidence-based point-of-care decision tool, available through Stat!Ref <sup>[22]</sup>. In keeping with PIER's motto, "Clinical Guidance from ACP", each entry contains practice guidelines developed from evidence found in peer-reviewed journal articles and traditional textbooks. More... <sup>[23]</sup>

## BMJ Clinical Evidence

**BMJ Clinical Evidence** <sup>[24]</sup> uses the evidence from systematic reviews to address clinical questions such as *what is effective in treating common cold?* It is an international source of the best available evidence for effective health care, and promotes informed decision-making by summarizing what's known -- and not known -- about 250 medical conditions and 2000 treatments. CE is based on questions that clinicians and patients want answered. This may be the right starting place for a search for relevant evidence on major topics. For more information, see BMJ Clinical Evidence

## BMJ 'Point-of-Care' (includes "Best Practice")

**BMJ Point of Care** <sup>[25]</sup> is developed by the BMJ Evidence Centre <sup>[26]</sup> and Epocrates -- a U.S.-based leader in technology and high-quality drug information. It was created to meet the challenging information demands of the clinical care setting and offers:

- Disease monographs that include diagnoses, treatment options, tests to order, guidelines etc.
- patient-centered approach to information with treatment organized by patient group
- Embedded links to drug dosing and best available evidence from Clinical Evidence <sup>[27]</sup> (with paid subscription)
- Information on 3,300 drugs and 400 alternative medicines; comprehensive drug interaction checking tool
- Up-to-date, detailed formulary for top national and regional healthcare insurance plans
- Embedded links to ePocrates; referenced with links to Pubmed abstracts
- A useful pill identifier tool plus hundreds of helpful medical tables and calculators.
- Includes **BMJ Best Practice** <sup>[28]</sup>

For more information see: <http://group.bmj.com/products/evidence-centre/bmj-point-of-care-1> or demo <http://group.bmj.com/media/movies/poc/>

High quality POC tools such as BMJ Clinical Evidence support evidence-based decision and BMJ Point of Care is similar overall. It blends clear, concise expert opinion with medical evidence and provides authoritative concise answers to clinical questions through its hierarchical browsing structure. Monographs with embedded links to references and BMJ Clinical Evidence cover 29 specialties and include diagnoses, symptom evaluation, drug dosing, tests to order, relevant images (MRI, angiograms) and patient handouts. BMJ POC is a direct competitor to DynaMed <sup>[29]</sup> and UpToDate <sup>[30]</sup>.

- See The BMJ Evidence Centre. BMJ 2008;337:a2438 <sup>[31]</sup>

## Clin-eguide - Wolters-Kluwer-Ovid

**Clin-eguide (Wolters-Kluwer Ovid)** is a Wolters-Kluwer-OVID product that presents a synthesis of the best available evidence on diagnosis, management, and treatment of high-cost problems occurring in inpatient, outpatient and emergency department settings. For more information, *see* Clin-eguide (Wolters-Kluwer Ovid)

## Clinical pharmacology - Elsevier

**Clinical pharmacology** <sup>[32]</sup> provides up-to-date, peer-reviewed, clinically-relevant **point-of-care drug** information for all U.S. prescription drugs, as well as off-label uses and dosage, herbal supplements, nutritional and over-the-counter products and new or investigational drugs.

## CliniPearls - UBC eHealth Strategy

**CliniPEARLS** <sup>[33]</sup> is a PDA software to provide up-to-date Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPG). The streamlined user interface allows practitioners to easily find the information they need at the Point-of-Care.

## Cochrane Library - Wiley

*See The Cochrane Library* <sup>[34]</sup>

## Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (Clinical Trials) <sup>[35]</sup>

## Health Technology Assessment Database <sup>[36]</sup> (Technology Assessments)

## Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Since 1996, systematic reviews prepared and maintained by the Cochrane Collaboration have been published in The **Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews** <sup>[37]</sup>. CDSRs are regularly updated as more information becomes available and in response to comments from physicians. Systematic reviews are now widely regarded as being of better quality, on average, than their counterparts in print journals.

**Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews** <sup>[37]</sup> is one of the most important databases in evidence-based medicine. It is *on par* with MEDLINE in the view of many and provides quick access to the systematic reviews of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) undertaken by the international Cochrane Collaboration <sup>[38]</sup>. Its strength is providing easy access to RCTs that deal with drugs, interventions and therapies. For more information, *see* **Cochrane Library** <sup>[34]</sup>.

## Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE) - OvidSP or Wiley

**DARE** <sup>[39]</sup> is the only database to contain abstracts of systematic reviews that have been quality assessed. Each abstract includes a summary of the review together with a critical commentary about the overall quality. The database is a key resource for busy decision makers and can be used for answering questions about the effects of specific interventions, whether such questions arise from practice or when making policy. DARE covers a broad range of health related interventions and includes over 3000 abstracts of reviews in fields as diverse as diagnostic tests, public health, health promotion, pharmacology, surgery, psychology and the organization and delivery of healthcare. DARE complements the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews by quality-assessing and summarizing reviews that have not yet been completed by the Cochrane Collaboration. DARE is produced by the Centre for Reviews and Dissemination <sup>[39]</sup> (CRD), University of York, UK.

## DynaMed - EBSCO

**DynaMed (EBSCO)** is a *just-in-time* reference tool integrating evidence-based and practical information for clinical practice. As a point-of-care tool, it is easy to use and offers clinically organized summaries to more than 3000 topics and covers more than 500 journals. Content is updated daily. DynaMed does not offer all evidence on topics but rather the best evidence. Summaries are listed alphabetically and by category and are searchable. DynaMed also offers handy calculators, decision trees, clinical criteria, and unit and dose converters. Lexi-Comp can be integrated as a separate service. For more information, see **DynaMed\_(EBSCO)...**

## Evidence-Based Medicine Guidelines (EBMG) - Wiley

**Evidence-Based Medicine Guidelines (EBMG)** <sup>[40]</sup> by Wiley publishers provides physicians with access to ~1000 practice guidelines based on the best evidence. Developed by ~300 general practitioners and specialists, it includes diagnostic and therapeutic guidelines and recommendations on diagnostic tests and drug dosage. Information is presented in a user-friendly format with clear explanations of all available evidence. Evidence is graded from A to D and assumes no prior statistical knowledge. Protocols are transformed into images and decision support tools.

## eMedicine - WebMD

**eMedicine** <sup>[41]</sup> comprises the largest and most current *Clinical Knowledge Base* available freely to physicians and other healthcare professionals. eMedicine's subscription site for point-of-care use for institutions is iMedicine <sup>[42]</sup>. Nearly 10,000 physician authors and editors contribute to the eMedicine multimedia Clinical Knowledge Base, which contains articles on 7,000 diseases and disorders. The evidence-based content, updated regularly, provides the latest practice guidelines in 59 medical specialties. eMedicine's professional content undergoes 4 levels of physician peer review plus an additional review by a PharmD prior to publication.

## Essential Evidence Plus - formerly 'InfoPOEMs/InfoRetriever'

**Essential Evidence Plus** <sup>[43]</sup>, formerly 'InfoPOEMs/InfoRetriever', is the only database system of filtered, synopsized, evidence-based information. InfoRetriever searches a full spectrum of evidence-based content, tools and POEMs - or, Patient-Oriented Evidence that Matters™. POEMs meet three criteria: 1) they address a question that we face as clinicians 2) they measure outcomes that we and our patients care about: symptoms, morbidity, quality of life, and mortality; 3) they have the potential to change the way we practice. As POEMs are valid, they improve important patient outcomes and change what physicians do.

## Evidence-Based Medicine Reviews (EBMR) - OvidSP

See **The Cochrane Library** <sup>[34]</sup>

1. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Cochrane Reviews) <sup>[44]</sup>
2. Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE) <sup>[45]</sup>
3. Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (Clinical Trials) <sup>[35]</sup>
4. The Cochrane Methodology Register <sup>[46]</sup> (Methods Studies)
5. Health Technology Assessment Database <sup>[36]</sup> (Technology Assessments)
6. NHS Economic Evaluation Database (Economic Evaluations) <sup>[47]</sup>

## Evidence Matters

**Evidence Matters (EM)** <sup>[48]</sup> is a user-friendly clinical knowledge management system to help support the use of research in decision-making. It answers questions on the effectiveness, safety, and costs of therapy options for a particular patient, in an evidence-based manner. Designed by clinicians, users of EM include clinicians, decision-makers, managers, medical librarians, and those who create guidelines, careplans, and formularies. EM creates patient-customized answers via summarized, instant meta-analyses (more accurately a "meta-graph") of all current research and best practices from thousands of peer-reviewed journals. More... <sup>[49]</sup>

## FirstConsult - Elsevier

**FIRSTConsult** <sup>[50]</sup> - used in conjunction with Elsevier's MDConsult - is a relatively new, evidence-based primary care clinical information system that provides continuously updated thinking on the latest in evaluation, diagnosis, therapeutics, patient management and outcomes. Designed to give you rapid access to concise point-of-care information, FIRSTConsult <sup>[50]</sup> provides both practical information and diagnostic tools. It is both Web, and PDA-based. FIRSTConsult <sup>[50]</sup> provides information to ~20,000 disease-specific topics, presented in a concise, accessible format.

- Differential Diagnoses provides rapid evaluation of a patient's chief complaint with access to lists of ~1,800 diagnoses sorted by age and prevalence
  - Medical Topics is FIRSTConsult <sup>[50]</sup>'s comprehensive database of weekly updated information on patient evaluation, diagnosis, treatment, tests and prevention
  - Patient Education provides handouts for patients in English and Spanish
  - Procedures provide clear guidance, including videos of procedures integral to medical practice
-

FIRSTConsult<sup>[50]</sup> is edited by practicing physicians who ensure that content is accurate and relevant. They work to ensure that content is updated with the latest recommendations supported by evidence-based medicine. Access to FIRSTConsult<sup>[50]</sup> through a computer or handheld is via the web, local area network or intranet on an annual basis. FIRSTConsult<sup>[50]</sup> can be embedded in other applications and programs such as patient health records via iCONSULT. More...<sup>[51]</sup>

## **Harrison's Practice: Answers on Demand**

**Harrison's Practice: Answers on Demand**<sup>[52]</sup> delivers essential point-of-care information on the diagnosis and management of over 800 medical conditions. Continuously updated and available for desktop and mobile devices. The tool is also fully integrated drug database that includes dosing information, adverse reactions, indications and contraindications. Hyperlinks to PubMed provide instant access to primary literature; personalization features that include saving content to "My Archive" and your mobile device.

## **JBI COnNECT - Joanna Briggs Institute**

**JBI COnNECT (Clinical Online Network of Evidence for Care and Therapeutics)**<sup>[53]</sup> is an evidence-informed qualitative source of information for nurses, midwives, dieticians, physiotherapists, radiography technicians that contains the JBI Systematic Review Database, Best Practice Information Sheets, Protocols & Work in Progress, Healthcare Reports, and JBI COnNECT, a collection of evidence-based resources and tools, and RAPid, the Rapid Appraisal Protocol Internet Database. JBIC develops pre-appraised evidence summaries and clinical pathways to assist patients/residents/clients, their families and those involved in their care, to use evidence-based information in clinical decision-making. JBIC assigns a level of evidence to systematic reviews in the database. (See **press release**<sup>[54]</sup>).

## **NHS Clinical Knowledge Summaries**

**NHS Clinical Knowledge Summaries**<sup>[55]</sup> (formerly Prodigy): U.K. National Health Service product designed to provide "a reliable source of evidence-based information and practical 'knowhow' about the common conditions managed in primary care. CKS provides quick answers to real-life questions that arise in the consultation, linking to detailed answers that clearly outline the evidence on which they are based". Searchable by topic or alphabetically or by clinical topic, includes patient information, drug data, links to Cochrane and Dynamed. 'My CKS' allows storage of CKS content and web links. Simple, easy-to-use interface.

## Nursing Reference Centre - EBSCO

**Nursing Reference Centre** <sup>[56]</sup> is a comprehensive reference tool designed to provide relevant clinical resources to nurses and other health care professionals. NRC covers conditions and diseases, drug information, patient education, diagnostic details, best practice guidelines, point-of-care reference books and evidence-based care sheets (as in CINAHL).

## ProQuest Nursing & Allied Health Source

The **ProQuest Nursing & Allied Health Source** <sup>[57]</sup> provides users with reliable health information in nursing, allied health, alternative and complementary medicine and more. It is designed to meet the needs of researchers in health as well as nursing and allied programs at academic institutions. ProQuest Nursing & Allied Health Source provides abstracting and indexing for more than 1,015 titles, with over 860 titles in full-text, plus more than 12,300 fulltext dissertations representing the most rigorous scholarship in nursing and related fields.

## Rehabilitation Reference Centre - EBSCO

**Rehabilitation Reference Center™ (RRC)** <sup>[58]</sup> is an evidence-based clinical reference tool for use by rehabilitation clinicians at the point-of-care. RRC provides therapists and students with the best available evidence for their information needs in the areas of physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, etc. Content in RRC includes nearly 400 Clinical Reviews, more than 150 research instruments, information from AHFS on over 11,700 drugs and their manufacturers, more than 9,800 exercise images, key reference handbooks, guidelines from the National Guideline Clearinghouse, more than 1,500 relevant patient education topics.

## Thomson Clinical Xpert

**Thomson Clinical Xpert** <sup>[59]</sup> powers your handheld device with a wealth of clinical knowledge from Thomson Healthcare, the industry's leading provider of evidence-based decision support. It is available for download to any handheld device running on the Palm OS® or Pocket PC Operating System, and is updated instantly at each sync with the latest information. Your download gives you access to: disease and laboratory test information.

### Plus free access to information about:

- drugs
  - interactions
  - alternative medicine
  - toxicology
  - news & alerts
  - convenient calculators
-



## UpToDate - WoltersKluwer

**UpToDate** is one of the most popular POC tools in medicine. It offers comprehensive "evidence-based clinical information" via the web, desktop and mobile device, for a variety of health professionals though targeted to internal medicine and related specialists. UTD is designed to provide concise, practical answers to clinicians (almost *recommendations* with its listing of evidence grades) when they need them most and viewed as an essential point-of-care tool by some. Topics (~8,300) are written exclusively for clinicians, and more than 4,000 clinicians serve as authors. UTD has an extensive peer review process to ensure that the information and recommendations are accurate and reliable. While considered an electronic text by some health librarians, UTD is described as a "practical clinical reference tool designed to provide quick access to synthesized medical information in an easy-to-use format". It is comprised of topic reviews written by recognized experts who address specific topics, synthesize research and make recommendations for treatment. To write entries, 430 medical journals are searched regularly along with the biomedical databases and hand-searching of the literature. More... <sup>[16]</sup>

## References

- Banzi R, Liberati A, Moschetti I, Tagliabue L, Moja L. A review of online evidence-based practice point-of-care information summary providers. *J Med Internet Res*. 2010;12(3):e26, 1-16.
- Campbell, R. & Ash, J. An evaluation of five bedside information products using a user-centered, task-oriented approach. *Journal of the Medical Library Association* 2006, 94, 435-441. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1629448/?tool=pubmed>
- Chan R, Stieda V. Evaluation of three point-of-care healthcare databases: BMJ Point-of-Care, Clin-eguide and Nursing Reference Centre. *Health Info Libr J*. 2011 Mar;28(1). <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1471-1842.2010.00920.x/pdf>
- Duke University Medical Center Library. Duke Program on Teaching Evidence-Based Practice. The clinical question and information resources EBM resources comparison chart. <http://www.mcclibrary.duke.edu/databases/canceled/uptodate/> <http://www.mcclibrary.duke.edu/training/courses/ebmworkshop/ebmchart.pdf>
- Farrell A. An evaluation of the five most used evidence based bedside information tools in Canadian health libraries. *Evid Based Libr Inform Pract*. 2008;3(2):3-17. <sup>[60]</sup>
- Fenton SH, Badgett RG. A comparison of primary care information content in UpToDate and the National Guideline Clearinghouse. *J Med Libr Assoc*. 2007 Jul;95(3):255-9. Erratum in: *J Med Libr Assoc*. 2007 Oct;95(4):473. <sup>[61]</sup>
- Fox GN, Moawad NS. UpToDate: A comprehensive clinical database. *Journal of Family Practice* 2003;52(9): 706-710. <sup>[62]</sup>
- Garrison JA. UpToDate. *J Med Libr Assoc*. 2003;91(1):97. <sup>[63]</sup>
- Goodyear-Smith F, Kerse N, Warren J, Arroll B. Evaluation of e-textbooks. *DynaMed, MD Consult and UpToDate*. *Australian Family Physician*. 2008 Oct;37(10):878-82. <sup>[64]</sup>
- Grimshaw JM, Russell IT. Effect of clinical guidelines on medical practice: a systematic review of rigorous evaluations. *Lancet* 1993; 342: 1317-1322. <sup>[65]</sup>
- Hoogendam A, Stalenhoef AF, Robbé PF, Overbeke AJ. Answers to questions posed during daily patient care are more likely to be answered by UpToDate than PubMed. *J*

- Med Internet Res. 2008 Oct 3;10(4):e29. <sup>[66]</sup>
- How to Answer Your Clinical Questions More Efficiently <sup>[67]</sup>
  - Kassirer JP. Does instant access to compiled information undermine clinical cognition? *Lancet*. 2010 Oct 30;376(9751):1510-1. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140673610608951>
  - Ketchum AM, Saleh AA, Jeong K. Type of evidence behind point-of-care clinical information products: a bibliometric analysis. *J Med Internet Res*. 2011 (Feb 18);13(1):e21. <sup>[68]</sup>
  - Ketchum A, Saleh A. The evidence behind Point of Care products. HSLs Update. Pittsburgh: Health Sciences Library System Serving the University of Pittsburgh and UPMC 2009. <sup>[69]</sup>
  - Krumholz HM, Radford MJ, Ellerbeck EF, et al. Aspirin for secondary prevention after acute myocardial infarction in the elderly: prescribed use and outcomes. *Ann Intern Med* 1996; 124: 292-298. <sup>[70]</sup>
  - Liddle J, Williamson M, Irwig L. Method for evaluating research and guideline evidence. Sydney: NSW Health, 1996. <sup>[71]</sup>
  - Marshall JG. The value and impact of health library and information services. Keynote address at the Canadian Health Libraries Association / Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada 2011 Annual Meeting, Calgary, May 28, 2011. For presentation slides, video and link to study web site, see: <http://www.chla-absc.ca/2011/node/124>
  - Phua J, Lim TK. How residents and interns utilise and perceive the personal digital assistant and UpToDate. *BMC Med Educ*. 2008 Jul 14;8:39. <sup>[72]</sup>
  - Robeson P, Dobbins M, DeCorby K, Tirilis D. Facilitating access to pre-processed research evidence in public health. *BMC Public Health* 2010, 10:95 <sup>[73]</sup>
  - Scott I, Heyworth R, Fairweather P. The use of evidence-based medicine in the practice of consultant physicians. Results of a questionnaire survey. *Aust N Z J Med* 2000; 30: 319-326. <sup>[74]</sup>
  - Strayer SM, Shaughnessy AF, Yew KS, Stephens MB, Slawson DC. Updating clinical knowledge: An evaluation of current information alerting services. *Int J Med Inform*. 2010 Oct 14.
  - Shurtz S, Foster MJ. Developing and using a rubric for evaluating evidence-based medicine point-of-care tools. *J Med Libr Assoc*. 2011 Jul;99(3):247-54. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3133902/>
  - Smith R. What clinical information do doctors need? *BMJ* 1996; 313: 1062-1068. <sup>[75]</sup>
  - Thiele RH, Poiré NC, Scalzo DC, Nemergut EC. Speed, accuracy, and confidence in Google, Ovid, PubMed, and UpToDate: results of a randomised trial. *Postgrad Med J*. 2010 Aug;86(1018):459-65. <http://pmj.bmj.com/content/86/1018/459.long>
  - K Tjensvoll. National licensing for the Norwegian Electronic Health Library. *Serials* 2011; 24(1): 52-55.
  - Trumble J, Anderson M, Caldwell M, et al. A systematic evaluation of evidence based medicine tools for Point-of-Care. Texas Health Science Libraries Consortium. In: Proceedings of the 34th SCC/MLA Annual Meeting; 2006 Oct 20-24. College Station, (TX). <sup>[76]</sup>
  - UMDNJ Physician's Core Toolkit <sup>[77]</sup>
  - Weightman AL, Williamson J; Library & Knowledge Development Network (LKDN) Quality and Statistics Group. The value and impact of information provided through library services for patient care: a systematic review. *Health Info Libr J*. 2005
-

Mar;22(1):4-25. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1471-1842.2005.00549.x/abstract>

- Vine R, Shaughnessy R, Thuna M. EBM Tool-Picking Made Easy. Presented at Medical Library Association Annual Meeting 2008. <sup>[78]</sup>
- <http://www.procurement.virginia.edu/main/publicpostings/rfp/pocrfp.pdf>

## References

- [1] <http://hlwiki.ca>
- [2] <http://toby.library.ubc.ca/libstaff/email.cfm?who=120>
- [3] [http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php?title=Special:AllPages&from=2007\\_Sabbatical\\_-\\_Dean\\_Giustini](http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php?title=Special:AllPages&from=2007_Sabbatical_-_Dean_Giustini)
- [4] [http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/images/8/80/Hlwiki\\_poc\\_tools\\_2011.pdf](http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/images/8/80/Hlwiki_poc_tools_2011.pdf)
- [5] <http://www.slideshare.net/giustinid/major-biomedical-research-databases-for-health-librarians>
- [6] [http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php?title=Major\\_clinical\\_studies\\_%26\\_trial\\_types](http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php?title=Major_clinical_studies_%26_trial_types)
- [7] <http://www.cochrane.org/about-us/evidence-based-health-care/webliography/databases>
- [8] [http://www.nahla.ca/nahla\\_point\\_of\\_care.pdf](http://www.nahla.ca/nahla_point_of_care.pdf)
- [9] <http://www.slideshare.net/giustinid/wheres-the-best-evidence-2010>
- [10] <http://www.aafp.org/fpm/20050700/37howt.html#d>
- [11] [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary\\_source](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary_source)
- [12] <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&lr=&client=firefox-a&rls=org.mozilla%3Aen-US%3Aofficial&q=define%3A%22clinical+trial%22&btnG=Search>
- [13] <http://www.google.com/search?q=define%3A%22systematic+review%22&start=0&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8&client=firefox-a&rls=org.mozilla:en-US:official>
- [14] <http://www.google.com/search?q=down%27s+syndrome&start=0&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8&client=firefox-a&rls=org.mozilla:en-US:official>
- [15] <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/dispmim.cgi?id=190685>
- [16] <http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php?title=UpToDate>
- [17] [http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php?title=Point\\_of\\_care\\_decision-making\\_tools\\_-\\_Overview#Clinical\\_evidence\\_.28BMJ.29](http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php?title=Point_of_care_decision-making_tools_-_Overview#Clinical_evidence_.28BMJ.29)
- [18] <http://www.acpjc.org/>
- [19] <http://toby.library.ubc.ca/resources/infopage.cfm?id=230>
- [20] <http://toby.library.ubc.ca/resources/infopage.cfm?id=644>
- [21] <http://online.statref.com/titleinfo/fxid-50.html>
- [22] <http://www.statref.com/>
- [23] [http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php?title=ACP\\_PIER\\_%28Physicians%27\\_Information\\_and\\_Education\\_Resource%29](http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php?title=ACP_PIER_%28Physicians%27_Information_and_Education_Resource%29)
- [24] <http://www.clinicalevidence.org>
- [25] <http://group.bmj.com/products/knowledge/bmj-point-of-care>
- [26] <http://group.bmj.com/products/evidence-centre/subscribing-to-evidence>
- [27] <http://clinicalevidence.bmj.com/ceweb/index.jsp>
- [28] <http://group.bmj.com/products/evidence-centre/best-practice>
- [29] [http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php/Point\\_of\\_care\\_decision-making\\_tools\\_-\\_Overview#DynaMed\\_.28EBSCO.29](http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php/Point_of_care_decision-making_tools_-_Overview#DynaMed_.28EBSCO.29)
- [30] [http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php/Point\\_of\\_care\\_decision-making\\_tools\\_-\\_Overview#UpToDate](http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php/Point_of_care_decision-making_tools_-_Overview#UpToDate)
- [31] [http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/337/nov07\\_3/a2438](http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/337/nov07_3/a2438)
- [32] <http://www.clinicalpharmacology.com/>
- [33] [http://www.ehealth.med.ubc.ca/Technology\\_and\\_Innovation/CliniPEARLS.htm](http://www.ehealth.med.ubc.ca/Technology_and_Innovation/CliniPEARLS.htm)
- [34] [http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php?title=Cochrane\\_Library](http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php?title=Cochrane_Library)
- [35] [http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/cochrane\\_clcentral\\_articles\\_fs.html](http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/cochrane_clcentral_articles_fs.html)
- [36] [http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/cochrane\\_clhta\\_articles\\_fs.html](http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/cochrane_clhta_articles_fs.html)
- [37] <http://toby.library.ubc.ca/resources/infopage.cfm?id=231>
- [38] <http://www.cochrane.org/>
- [39] <http://www.crd.york.ac.uk/crdweb/>
- [40] <http://ebmg.wiley.com/ebmg/ltk.koti>
- [41] <http://www.eMedicine.com>
- [42] <http://www.iMedicine.com>
- [43] <http://www.essentialevidenceplus.com/aboutus.cfm>
- [44] [http://mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/cochrane\\_clsystrev\\_articles\\_fs.html](http://mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/cochrane_clsystrev_articles_fs.html)

- [45] [http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/cochrane\\_cldare\\_articles\\_fs.html](http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/cochrane_cldare_articles_fs.html)
- [46] <http://cmr.cochrane.org/>
- [47] [http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/cochrane\\_cleed\\_articles\\_fs.html](http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/cochrane_cleed_articles_fs.html)
- [48] <http://www.evidencematters.com/emweb/>
- [49] [http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php?title=Evidence\\_Matters](http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php?title=Evidence_Matters)
- [50] <http://www.mdconsult.com/das/pdxmd/lookup/158740951-2?type=med>
- [51] <http://toby.library.ubc.ca/resources/infopage.cfm?id=1036>
- [52] <http://www.harrisonspractice.com/practice/ub>
- [53] <http://connect.jbiconnectplus.org/>
- [54] <http://www.joannabriggs.edu.au/about/documents/JBI%20WKH%20press%20release.pdf>
- [55] <http://www.cks.nhs.uk/home>
- [56] <http://www.ebscohost.com/pointOfCare/nrc-about>
- [57] <http://www.proquest.com/assets/literature/products/databases/pqnursingahs.pdf>
- [58] <http://www.ebscohost.com/pointOfCare/rrc-about>
- [59] <http://www.thomsonclinicalxpert.com/>
- [60] <http://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/EBLIP/article/viewArticle/1515>
- [61] <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1924927/>
- [62] [http://www.jfponline.com/pdf%2F5209%2F5209JFP\\_ReinventingPractice.pdf](http://www.jfponline.com/pdf%2F5209%2F5209JFP_ReinventingPractice.pdf)
- [63] <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=141198>
- [64] <http://www.racgp.org.au/afp/200810/28814>
- [65] <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7901634?dopt=medline>
- [66] <http://www.jmir.org/2008/4/e29>
- [67] <http://www.aafp.org/fpm/20050700/37howt.html>
- [68] <http://www.jmir.org/2011/1/e21/>
- [69] <http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/updatereport/?p=2050>
- [70] <http://www.annals.org/cgi/content/full/124/3/292>
- [71] <http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/pubs/1996/methodeval.html>
- [72] <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2483706/>
- [73] <http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1471-2458-10-95.pdf>
- [74] <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=pubmed&uid=10914748&cmd=showdetailview&indexed=google>
- [75] <http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/313/7064/1062>
- [76] <http://ils.mdacc.tmc.edu/papers.html>
- [77] <http://www.umdnj.edu/librweb/newarklib/pctk/pctk.html>
- [78] [http://www.mlanet.org/am/am2008/e-present/20080518\\_056\\_shaughnessy.pdf](http://www.mlanet.org/am/am2008/e-present/20080518_056_shaughnessy.pdf)

# Article Sources and Contributors

**Point of care decision-making tools -Overview** *Source:* <http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php?oldid=44806> *Contributors:* Danhooker, Dean, GCG, WikiSysop, Yiqi

# Image Sources, Licenses and Contributors

**File:800px-Flag of Canada.svg.png** *Source:* [http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php?title=File:800px-Flag\\_of\\_Canada.svg.png](http://hlwiki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php?title=File:800px-Flag_of_Canada.svg.png) *License:* unknown  
*Contributors:* Dean

## License

---

a Creative Commons Licence  
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/2.5/ca/>